

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN TALBOT COUNTY

Property Name: All Saints' Church

Date Listed: 5/27/1983

Inventory No.: T-83

Location: Wye Mills Easton Road (MD 662), Longwoods, Talbot County

Description: All Saints' Church is a small rectangular frame church constructed in 1900-1901. It is clad in board-and-batten siding, and its nave is five bays long with a steeply-pitched gable roof and stickwork in the gables. The lower portion of each wall is sheathed in horizontal clapboard. On the south facade, a gabled entrance porch with stickwork detailing occupies the westernmost bay, and lancet windows define the remaining four bays. A three-stage bell tower with a shingled spire rises adjacent to the westernmost bay of the north facade. The first stage is sheathed in horizontal clapboard with one lancet window per side. The second stage is sheathed in board-and-batten siding and holds paired lancet windows on each side. The third stage, also board-and-batten, holds two large louvered Gothic-arched openings per side. The roof of the tower is pyramidal with flared eaves. A two bay wide apse projects from the east gable, and holds a tripartite stained-glass lancet window. A small gabled wing extends to the north of the apse. The west gable of the nave is pierced by two lancet windows below a small circular window. The interior retains its original woodwork, including decorative roof trusses and framing members, and vertical-board wainscoting.

Significance: Designed by New York architect, Henry Martyn Congdon, All Saints Church was erected in 1900-1901 on the same site as its predecessor, also designed by Congdon, which burned on December 31, 1899. With construction costs financed by the prominent Goldsborough family few expenses were spared on erecting a replacement church. Following the popular asymmetrical format and sheathed with a combination of horizontal weatherboards and board-and-batten siding, the rectangular sanctuary is accompanied by a massive tower and squat broach spire, an enclosed porch entry, a chancel, and a sacristy. Imported stained glass windows from Munich, Germany along with decorative tile floors, a darkly stained exposed timber roof structure, and intricately carved church furniture were combined in an impressive execution for a country church. All Saints is one of two churches in Talbot County designed by Congdon, the other being Christ Church in St. Michaels. With its well-defined plan and sophisticated exterior and interior finishes, All Saints Church stands out in Talbot County as part of a small collection of architect-designed buildings erected in response to an international movement within the Episcopal Church, initiated in Cambridge, England and implemented in the United States by the New York Ecclesiological Society (1848-1855). As part of their efforts to enhance the Episcopal worship service during the early 19th century, the ecclesiologists promoted specific architectural formulas that would heighten the functional working and symbolic nature of city as well as rural churches.

Property Name: Barnaby House

Date Listed: 11/24/1992

Inventory No.: T-228

Location: North Morris Street, Oxford, Talbot County

Description: The Barnaby House is a 1 1/2-story, side hall/double-pile frame house erected in 1770. Facing south, the weatherboard frame house is supported on a stone foundation with an excavated cellar. The house is covered by a steeply pitched wood shingle roof marked by two shed-roofed dormers on the south side. Attached to the east gable end of the main house is a late-18th century single-story brick-ended kitchen wing, which is extended further east by two additional single-story rooms, a utility room and a storage room. The four-part house follows the distinctive stepped appearance common to Eastern Shore domestic architecture. While the exterior of the main block was reworked around the turn of the 20th century with a new layer of weatherboards, fishscale shingles on the gable end, and 2/2 window sash, the interior has not been significantly altered since the late 18th century. Exposed in the four corners of the house are the principal posts, and a turned baluster stair rises in the northeast corner of the hall. The most elaborate Georgian woodwork is found in the south room or parlor. Served by a corner fireplace, the hearth wall is finished with intact raised paneling. Fixed in the southwest corner of the room is a built-in architectural barrel-back corner cupboard. The north room features a corner fireplace covered with raised panel woodwork as well. Perhaps the rarest interior feature is the series of incised schooners which decorate the large timber lintel over the kitchen fireplace.

Significance: The Barnaby House is important in the architecture of Oxford, a small town on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The Barnaby House is one of only three 18th century buildings remaining in Oxford. All of these buildings have been altered and enlarged in various ways over time. Of this group, the Barnaby House is the one which most retains its 18th century character. Although resheathed and added to by the 20th century, the Barnaby House still possesses its original form, configuration, plan, and interior decorative detailing. The other two buildings have been engulfed by extensive later alterations and no longer appear from the outside to be 18th century houses. A fourth 18th century Oxford house exists, but it was moved out of the town many years ago

Property Name: Cannonball House

Date Listed: 12/3/1980

Inventory No.: T-61

Location: Mulberry Street, St. Michaels, Talbot County

Description: Cannonball House is an early-19th century, 2 1/2-story brick structure with a dormered gable roof, three bay north façade, and later wings and porches attached to the east and south sides. The brick is laid with extremely thin mortar joints in Flemish bond on the street elevations (north and west) and common bond on the south (five courses of stretchers to one course of headers) and east (random courses of stretchers between each course of headers) walls. The regular color of the bricks is obscured by a whitish cast overlay. The principal windows of the main block have double-hung wooden sashes with 9/6 lights, beaded surrounds, splayed brick flat arches, wooden sills, and louvered wooden shutters with plain iron holders. The facade or north elevation of the main block has three bays with the entrance located in the west bay, a two-light window with three wooden ventilator bays centered in the foundation below the first floor windows, and a wooden boxed cornice resting on a plain fascia with complex bed molding and topped by a series of crown moldings with a middle cyma. Two gable-roofed, pedimented dormers with round-arched 9/6 sash windows project from the roof on the north elevation. The elevation along St. Mary's Square (west) is also three bays wide with two 6/6 windows in the gable and two in the foundation. The rear or south elevation is three bays wide with two gable-roofed dormers projecting from the roof and a shed-roofed enclosed frame porch stretching across the first story. The second story has 9/6 double-hung windows detailed similar to those on the front elevation. The east elevation of the house (the side least visible from a street) has random course brick bonding with four, six and eight courses of stretchers between the header courses. On the first floor, a 9/6 window punctuates the second floor with a 6/6 window with one course splayed flat arch lintel wedged in the apex of the gable. A shed roofed brick wing, two stories high along Mulberry Street and one story on the back, projects from the south portion of the east elevation of the main block. This wing, though not connected to the main block by a door or window, is believed to be fairly contemporary with the main block.

Significance: The significance of Cannonball House is derived from two sources. First, as a fully articulated Federal style house, the building is an example of the type of domestic architecture that was erected in the urban center of the Eastern Shore in the early decades of the 19th century. Among the important design features of these houses that are found in Cannonball House are the side-hall-double-parlor arrangement of rooms in the principal section, the interplay of shapes and patterns in both form (here the round arch in a rectangular hallway) and decoration (the use of ovals and rectangles in the decoration of the arch, the herringbone patterned chairrail, and the plain and decorated blocks in the mantelpieces), and a sophistication in execution indicating an awareness on the part of the craftsman and the people for whom these houses were erected of what was currently fashionable in the major style centers. Second, Cannonball House achieves significance in local history as having been erected as the residence of William Merchant, a successful shipbuilder, and its association with the 1813 attack on Saint Michaels by British forces.

Property Name: Compton

Date Listed: 7/25/1974

Inventory No.: T-146

Location: Howell Point Road, Trappe, Talbot County

Description: Compton is a relatively simple, two-part brick dwelling, laid in Flemish bond, which is the result of two major building periods and subsequent minor alterations. The main part sits above a basement which has segmental arches above the windows and a quarter-round molded water table. Its southwest facade is five bays long with a three-brick belt course between floors. The gables have the remains of a two-brick beltcourse slightly lower than that on the facade. Three dormers light the third floor rooms on both sides of the gable roof. Within both gables is a single chimney servicing two fireplaces each. The 1 1/2 story kitchen/dining room wing is built close to the ground and is set back from the main facade by about 12 feet. Its northeast wall is even with the back wall of the catslide extension of the main house. The fenestration is irregular, and there are two chimneys asymmetrically placed. The brick color and joints are reminiscent of the 1790 wing of Myrtle Grove, Talbot County, with considerably more refinement than the main block.

Significance: Architecturally, Compton is important because it has elements of early 18th century vernacular architecture which have been largely incorporated in the early 19th century additions. As such it contributes greatly to the knowledge of early Maryland domestic buildings. The type of house it became during Samuel Stevens' ownership indicates something of the man who was to be one of Maryland's Governors. Also of importance is the existence of a two-story brick milkhouse, with the first story standing below a moat-like retaining wall, and the allee of large old maple trees on the north side of the dwelling. Compton was the home of Samuel Stevens (1778-1860) 18th Governor of Maryland. He intermittently represented Talbot County in the House of Delegates from 1807 to 1820. On December 9, 1822, he was elected to the first of three terms as Governor. Stevens' tenure is remembered for the enfranchisement of the Jews, the abolition of a religious test for Maryland office holders, the extension of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to State law, and the creation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. After Stevens' last term in Annapolis he returned to Compton which he had inherited from his father in 1794. He gave the building its present configuration adding the 1 1/2 story east wing and raising the initial stage of the house to two stories.

Property Name: Crooked Intention

Date Listed: 7/24/1974

Inventory No.: T-48

Location: Neck Road, St. Michaels, Talbot County

Description: Crooked Intention, a 1 1/2-story early-18th century brick dwelling, is three bays wide with wings on both the east and west ends. The original house had a symmetrical roof, two rooms and a one room kitchen. The north facades of the main house and east wing were pushed out approximately 8 1/2' probably in the second quarter of the 18th century. All the windows on the north side have batten shutters. Facing north the main section is brick laid in Flemish bond and painted white. The catslide roof is covered with wood shingles. The entrance in the central bay has a six-panel door and is protected by a small hood. The closed sides are recent additions. Flanking the entrance are two 8/8 sash windows. The dormers, with 6/6 sash and steep gable roofs, are contemporary with the deepening of the house. There is one above the east window and a second between the door and west window. The east and west gables are both laid in common bond with glazed headers, three rows of stretchers to each row of headers. Each end also has an inside end chimney. The east wing, two bays wide and one room deep, is also 1 1/2 stories. The north side is laid in common bond with glazed headers like the ends of the main house. The door on this facade is in the west bay and is also protected by a small hood with a 6/6 sash east window situated close to the door. The narrow, 4/4 light dormers above the door and between the window and east end, are reproductions of an original one on the south side. The east end of this wing vividly displays the change in brickwork occasioned by the northern extension. The older part, on the south, is laid in common bond with seven rows of stretchers to each row of headers which are unglazed. The extension, however, is laid in common bond with three courses of stretchers to each course of glazed headers. The chimney rises above the roof immediately south of the ridge. There is a distinct line in the brickwork indicating the original north edge of the chimney. There is a 1 1/2-story Flemish bond wing on the west added in 1956. Typical of a house of this period Crooked Intention originally was a two room dwelling. When the north side was extended the living room was enlarged and a small room was formed off the dining room. The original brick smokehouse still stands southeast of the house. Laid in all stretcher bond, voids in the brickwork form a diamond pattern in the gables. Just north of this is the beaded clapboard dairy which is from Chance's Hope.

Significance: Crooked Intention is an excellent example of an early-18th century tidewater Maryland dwelling. Basically unaltered, it retains a great deal of its original woodwork. The fireplace wall in the living room retains its original paneling which was installed when the house was widened. The fireplace has a simple rectangular molded architrave framing the arched brick opening. The fireplace of this period was built within the large original fireplace which was spanned by a large oak beam. Above the fireplace are six panels. There is no mantel shelf. To the right of this fireplace is a china closet with four lights in each of the two doors with a tiny closet to the right. Surrounding the room is a molded wood cornice and a chair rail with beaded upper and lower edges. The summer beam indicates the original end of the house. The dining room originally had a staircase where the present fireplace is located. In the late 18th century the fireplace was installed with a molded architrave and dentil molding beneath the cornice. The overmantel consists of a single large recessed panel. There is a china closet to the right of the fireplace. A cornice and chair rail surround the room. The doorway from the dining room into the sitting room is very low. This small room has been further divided to provide for a bath and closet. Beaded paneling flanks the fireplace in the east wing kitchen, housing a closet to the right and an enclosed staircase to the left. This kitchen has exposed beams in the ceiling and a floor that is part brick, laid in a herringbone pattern, and part wood.

Property Name: Doncaster Town Site

Date Listed: 9/5/1975

Inventory No.: T-475

Location: Bruffs Island Road, Copperville, Talbot County

Description: Doncaster was located on one of the earliest land grants in Talbot County, surveyed on October 18, 1658. The early port location was ideal for shipping. Protected from the sometimes tempestuous Eastern Bay by Bennett's Point, the site was safe harbor even during severe storms, at which time ships could take shelter behind Bruff's Island in Shaw Bay, which was once 15-20 feet deep. A spit community has connected Bruff Island to the mainland and Shaw Bay has silted considerably. Direct stimulus for the creation of a town at this location came from the passage in 1683 of an act which called for the establishment of towns and ports throughout the new colony. While records hint of possible town lands already in existence, the town was formally laid out in 1684. The act required the establishment of a commission whose responsibility was to purchase the necessary quantity of land at the selected location, have it surveyed and divided into lots, and mark and number the lots. Each town was to cover 100 acres, and lots were to be 1 acre each. Streets, lanes, and alleys were to be laid out and designated, and open places to be left for erecting a church, chapel, market house and other public buildings. The county records show that a tobacco tax was levied to pay workmen on the project which was completed in 1684. Archeological deposits have been recorded in 1961.

Significance: The Doncaster Historic Town site is the location of the first Roman Catholic Church erected on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The site of the town was one of the first land grants on the Eastern Shore and the town, erected in 1684, was one of the first planned towns in Maryland. The site was an early seat of commerce and may have been the second largest port on the Eastern Shore during the final decades of the 17th century. At its peak Doncaster would have contained inns, a chapel, warehouses, a ferry, stores, stocks and a whipping post, a public square, and a number of residences. Doncaster was a contender for the location of the Talbot County seat. The town's failure to procure that honor led to its eventual demise. A plat of the 1707 extension of the town provides a guide for the location of at least five residences which were occupied before 1707. The older section of Doncaster is presently covered by a secondary forest, which have helped preserve the site. As no above-ground structures remain, our knowledge of the plan of the 1684 section of the time must be derived from the archeological data unless new documented sources are uncovered.

Property Name: Easton Historic District

Date Listed: 9/17/1980

Inventory No.: T-410

Location: , Easton, Talbot County

Description: The Easton Historic District is an urban district that covers most of the core of Easton, a town on the Maryland Eastern Shore that has a population of about 7,000. The district contains approximately 900 buildings and structures arranged along a grid pattern of streets and alleys and is primarily residential with the Central Business District located in the western section near the Talbot County Courthouse on Washington Street. Although the town of Easton was founded in the 18th century, the majority of the buildings in the district, which includes the earliest portion of the town, date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Less than a dozen buildings are documentable to the 18th century, only about 50 to the early 19th, and somewhat less to the mid 1800s, reflecting an economic decline in the history of this period. These buildings are concentrated primarily along Washington, West, Harrison, Goldsborough, Dover, South, and Aurora Street. The highest proportion of the buildings are of frame construction, dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century. Masonry, mainly brick, construction is found primarily in the 18th and early-19th century buildings, public structures such as churches and government buildings, and the buildings in the predominately commercial area, many of which were originally residential and later converted for commercial use or multipurpose originally. The buildings reflect most of the major stylistic influences that characterize American architecture through the 19th century and into the 20th. The earliest definable style is the Federal which is clearly visible along Washington Street and is generally marked by heavy masonry flat arches. What Greek Revival is present tends to be combined with the Italianate that more or less dominates the fabric in the mid to late part of the century. The Queen Anne mode is the predominate mode of the last third of the 1800s. The early decades of the 20th century are characterized by the Colonial or Georgian Revival style (several excellent examples stand along Washington, Harrison, Hanson, and Aurora Streets below Brooklets Avenue) and bungalows scattered throughout the residential areas to the south of Dover Street and the east of Hanson Street. The decorative fabric is further marked by examples of the Gothic Revival (mainly churches), Second Empire, and Shingle styles. Most of the commercial district, principally rows of adjoining brick structures, was built in the 19th century. There are also several rows of early 20th century storefronts. The majority of 19th century commercial buildings are located on Washington Street by the courthouse and on Dover Street in the first block east of Washington. Early 20th century store rows are located on Dover Street between Aurora and Higgins and on Goldsborough in the block east of Washington Street.

Significance: The Easton Historic District consists of the core of the town of Easton and is significant for the collection of 18th, 19th, and early-20th century buildings which 1) record the development and status of Easton as the governmental, commercial, and social center of Talbot County; 2) include several excellent and well-preserved examples of the major stylistic influences that characterize American architecture up to the early 20th century; and 3) contribute through their juxtaposition and variety of design and materials to several streetscapes that retain the basic environmental qualities associated with life in small urban centers at the turn of the 20th century.

Property Name: Hope House

Date Listed: 11/1/1979

Inventory No.: T-90

Location: Voit Road, Copperville, Talbot County

Description: Hope House is a seven-part brick mansion in which the central block is the original, Federal portion. The hyphens, wings, and additions were built during the first decade of the 20th century to replace earlier hyphens and wings. The north facade of the c. 1800 main block of the house is three bays long and almost as deep. It is 2 1/2 stories tall and has a central pavilion with a classical Doric porch dating to the 20th century. The entrance has a wide, single door which appears to be double, flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights, with a wide, elliptical fanlight over all. Both sidelights and fanlights have designs typical of great Federal buildings. Above the entrance is a three-part window, the large central window of which has a semi-elliptical arch. In the apex of the pavilion is an elliptical window. All of the above-mentioned openings have rubbed and gauged brick arches in contrast to the Flemish bond brickwork with narrow convex mortar joints. The windows, which have 9/6 sash on both stories, have stone sills and louvered shutters. At the base of the eave all around the roof is a molded brick corbeled water table which was installed when the house was enlarged in the first decade of the 20th century to secure more headroom on the third story. Like most houses of the period, the walls lack water table and belt course. On the gable roof are two handsome dormers with pilasters and semicircular upper sash, fairly close copies of the original dormers which appear in early photographs. The south facade of the house has two windows on the pavilion on both stories in place of the entrance, with an additional window flanking the pavilion as in front. The two central windows open onto the porch with jib doors beneath the sash. These doors appear to be original. Across the first story is a flat-roofed porch supported on fluted columns with composite capitals. In the apex of the gable of the pavilion is a handsome lunette. There are two dormers, as on the north side, and the tall chimneys rise from the roof at each end. The 20th century hyphens are three bays long and were designed to connect to the wings at both levels, even though the ogee roof slopes from two stories to one. The windows have more brick detailing in the heads and surrounds than those of the original house. Each wing is 2 1/2 stories tall with gables to the facades. They are both two bays long and about three bays deep. Their chimneys rise from the farthest side of the wings, where they join the outer sides. The latter are 1 1/2 stories tall and three bays long with a jerkinhead roof on the outer gables.

Significance: Hope is one of the great mansions of Talbot. Not only was it the home of illustrious members of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, it is one of the genuinely unique dwellings of its day and one of the best executed dwellings of the early 20th century. When built, Hope resembled in composition Mt. Clare, Baltimore, the home of Charles Carroll and his wife, aunt of the builder of Hope. Hope is considerably later, built about fifty years after Mt. Clare. Its original configuration consisted of the present central section with roof not quite as tall, with two 1 1/2-story frame wings connected by ogee-roofed hyphens, a truly dramatic composition. An old photo and the outline of one of the original hyphens were the basis for the design of the present hyphens. A 1907 photograph shows a single hyphen on one side of the main block and a two-story brick wing on the other. Both appear to date to the 1870s. A mid-19th century daguerreotype shows small brick hyphens with ogee roofs and 1 1/2-story frame wing.

Property Name: Jena

Date Listed: 8/6/1980

Inventory No.: T-163

Location: Peach Blossom Road (MD 333), Oxford, Talbot County

Description: Jena is a 1 1/2 story brick structure with 19th and 20th century additions to its north gable end and to its west facade overlooking the water. The principal entrance (east) facade of Jena, executed in Flemish bond, is three bays wide with a doorway in the north bay and two symmetrically placed 9/6 sash windows to the south. Two gable-roofed dormers with 6/9 sash protrude from the steep slope of the shingled gable roof. A boxed cornice with complex crown moldings extends across the length of the facade, as does a brick watertable. This watertable continues around the south gable end of the building which is executed in common bond (three rows of stretchers between each all-header course). Splayed jack arch lintels surmount the two 9/6 double-hung windows on the first story as well as the two 6/6 double hung windows above, which are symmetrically placed in the gable, but not aligned with the first story fenestration. A large flush chimney with corbeled cap projects above the shingled, gable roof at the south end. The north and south gable ends are characterized by a wide plain rakeboard which meets the flush boxed cornice of the longitudinal facade to conclude with a decorative reverse curve. The north end is also laid in common bond, but the watertable does not exist on this facade. The 19th century addition, recently raised to a full two stories, attaches to the main block on the northwest side with a connecting door on the north side of the hallway. In turn, to this late 19th century addition is appended a one-bay wide, two-story, gable-roofed addition slightly less wide and shorter than the middle section. It encloses the exterior brick chimney of the middle section so that the corbeled capped chimney protrudes from the gable roof of this modern, northernmost addition. The west facade of the original section of Jena is totally obscured by the gable roofed, one story kitchen addition which connects with the house via the rear parlor door and also via a door in its north wall leading to the one-story, enclosed porch running the length of the middle and newest sections. The most important remaining features of this rear facade are the two dormers, identical to their east facade counterparts, which rise from the gable roof to either side of the ridge of the kitchen roof.

Significance: Jena is a notable architectural survival in rural Talbot County of a 1 1/2 story brick structure faced in Flemish bond and distinguished by its first-story 9/6 windows with unusual canted and paneled reveals. The popular side hall-double parlor plan characterizes the interior with the parlors' diagonal corner fireplaces sharing a common chimney. Much of the interior woodwork remains in good condition including the fine window sash and surrounds, 6-panel doors and pristine stairway with its graceful, curving newels. Though the modern kitchen addition to the rear obscures the waterfront facade, the precipitous slope of the roof and the presence of the original dormers front and back ensure the building's early 19th century integrity. The one room addition to the north gable end, constructed in the mid 19th century, represents the typical evolutionary process of the modest-scaled farmhouse. The brick dwelling called "Jena" was built on the site of an 18th century frame structure cited in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. The tract of land on which these houses were built was known originally as "Long Point". Henry Chandlee Forman speculates that Perry Spencer, who acquired the property in 1821, renamed it "Jena" at the suggestion of his friend Jacob Gibson. Gibson was a great admirer of Napoleon, who owned properties named "Marlengo" and "Austerlitz", like Jena, the names of battles in which Napoleon was victorious.

Property Name: Llandaff House

Date Listed: 12/27/2002

Inventory No.: T-231

Location: Old Country Club Rd., Easton, Talbot County

Description: Llandaff House is a 2 1/2-story irregular plan frame house built in 1877-78 at the end of a long tree-lined lane. The house faces south with the principal roof oriented on an east-west axis. The steeply pitched hip roof features three interior and exterior paneled chimneys, multiple gable-roofed extensions, and large 6/6 sash dormers. Originally the top of the chimney stacks flared with a wide corbeled cap, however the tops of the chimneys retain only a few courses of corbeling. The walls are covered in a combination of plain wood and fishscale and other styles of imbricated shingles. The asymmetrical front facade has a central entrance incorporated in a projecting two-story, two-bay pavilion distinguished by an open porch on the first floor. Now supported by clusters of Tuscan columns on piers, this porch originally featured turned posts and a spindled and stickwork frieze and a stickwork balustrade. A c. 1880s photograph shows the entrance bay of the porch surmounted by a pedimented pavilion with a paneled frieze, but this was removed by the time of a c. 1900 photograph, which shows the second floor of the pavilion extended out to the edge of the porch and a lunette window introduced in the gable. In the c. 1900 photo, the floor and balustrade of the porch extended around the west side of the house. Most of the windows are 6/6 sash, and some have multiple panes, crown moldings, dentiled cornices, brackets, or scrollwork beneath the sills. The interior follows an irregular center hall plan with a variety of rooms extending from each side. The center hall is dominated by a turned post staircase distinguished by a closed stringer, square fluted balusters, and a molded handrail. Each of the principal door openings is framed by complex Victorian surround molding, which frames nine-panel doors on intricately cast door hinges. West of the stairhall is a large L-shaped parlor, reported to have been two rooms initially, but combined c. 1900. The Victorian mantel in this room has a bold series of brackets, recessed panels, and Eastlake style tiles in a bird motif. The dining room to the north of the stairhall features a corner fireplace fronted by an elaborate Eastlake style mantel and overmantel which were moved from a residence in Easton. Also on the property is a three-story frame water tower/windmill covered in a combination of plain and imbricated shingles, as well as an early-20th century frame boathouse.

Significance: Llandaff House derives its significance from its Victorian architectural design with a distinctive blend of Queen Anne and Shingle style building forms and Eastlake surface finishes. The hybrid, individualistic design was clearly produced by an as-yet-unidentified architect or skilled designer/builder influenced by the range of architectural styles popular during the late 19th century. The irregular floor plan and multi-faceted roof forms are characteristic of Queen Anne domestic designs, while the universal sheathing of wood shingles and flared base to the second story indicate an influence of the popular Shingle style. By contrast, the bold turned forms in the original front porch, and interior staircase, as well as the carved mantel ornaments, decorative tile hearths, and intricately cast hardware point to the interior designs of Charles Locke Eastlake (1833-1906). The combined architectural influences and resulting exterior and interior designs at Llandaff House are like none other in Talbot County. Augmenting the architectural significance of the property are two outbuildings, a late-19th century three-story combination water tower and windmill as well as an early-20th century frame boathouse. The house and two outbuildings are set within an expansive park-like yard dotted with mature shade trees and ornamental plants, which constitutes the remnants of professionally designed grounds plan executed by New York landscape architect Thomas Hogan.

Property Name: Myrtle Grove

Date Listed: 8/13/1974

Inventory No.: T-53

Location: Goldsborough Neck Road, Bantry, Talbot County

Description: Facing southwest towards Goldsborough Creek, Myrtle Grove consists of a frame section dating from the first half of the 18th century, a 1790 brick section, and a 1927 frame wing. The oldest section, in the center, is five bays wide and 1 1/2 stories tall. Sitting on a brick foundation laid in English bond, the house is covered with beaded clapboard (wood shingles cover the steel) gable roof. In the central bay is the entrance with its wide, ten-panel door. Framing the door is a simple molded architrave with a five-light transom. Each of the other bays contain a 9/9 sash window with thick muntins. Each window has three-panel shutters. In the roof above are three dormers, one above the entrance and the other between the two windows on each side. All have 4/4 sash windows. On the northwest end is a large brick exterior chimney now enclosed by the new wing. A tall inside end chimney on the southeast rises above the roof of the brick wing. The northeast side is identical to the southwest facade except for a porch, supported by six square posts, which covers the entire first story. In 1790 a large brick wing, four bays wide by three deep, was built on the southeast end of the original house. In addition to the raised basement it has two stories plus an attic under the low-pitched gable roof. The house is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and has a molded brick water table on the southwest and northeast facades. A modillion cornice surrounds the house and also continues along the barge on both ends. On the southwest facade the entrance is in the third bay from the southeast end. The beautiful doorway is framed by fluted pilasters with full entablature. A triangular pediment with both modillions and dentils surmounts the delicate fanlight above the wide, six-panel door. The doorway also has louvered shutters and the porch has a wood railing. There are two windows to the right and one to the left of the door. The second story also has three windows, one above the door and above each of the two right windows. All the windows have 9/9 sash and shutters, three-panel on the first story and louvered on the second. Above each window is a rubbed and gauged brick lintel. Below the right windows are louvered windows in the cellar. The southeast end has two windows near the corners of the first story and three on the second. Two inside end chimneys rise between the center and outer bays. Centered in both the southeast and northwest gables are large oval windows with very delicate curved muntins. Above the gable cornice is a one-course belt. The northwest end has no windows other than the one in the gable. Under the porch roof of the original section is a door into the brick wing. Near the northeast corner is a cellar entrance, also with a lintel of rubbed and gauged brick. This batten door retains its original iron strap hinges. The wood box lock has iron trim. The northeast side is three bays wide and lacks a window between the entrance and the northwest corner. Otherwise the fenestration is identical to that on the opposite side. A graceful, curving iron railing decorates the steps. The fanlight over the door is "blind" with the plaster from the stairway landing visible through the glass. The 1927 wing is 1 1/2 stories and is also of beaded clapboard. It is two bays wide with a 6/6 light window in each bay and dormers above the windows. This wing is a successful addition to the older sections.

Significance: Myrtle Grove is unusual in that it is still owned by the Goldsborough family, the same family that had it built in the 18th century. Myrtle Grove is an excellent example of the successful combination of early and late 18th century styles. It contains some beautiful paneling and plaster work, and a beautiful, delicate, stairway. It also retains a great deal of the original hardware. The sophistication of the house reflects the position of its owners

Property Name: Old Bloomfield

Date Listed: 12/3/1980

Inventory No.: T-175

Location: Bloomfield Road, Bloomfield, Talbot County

Description: The house at Old Bloomfield is a large and sprawling structure constructed in three major sections. The earliest part consists of a 1 1/2-story brick section with a steeply pitched roof that is cantilevered out at the rear to form an overhang along the northwest facade. This section appears to date to the early 18th century. In the second quarter of the 19th century a 1 1/2 story frame addition was made to the southwest gable, and in the late 19th century a two story frame wing was constructed on the southwest end of this earlier addition. The early brick section is three bays long, with a single room on each floor. A flush brick chimney rises on the center of the northeast gable, serving a fireplace on each floor. The original brickwork has been stuccoed, but exposed patches on the rear facade and the southwest gable reveal Flemish bond above a plain watertable and an English bond foundation. The front facade, facing southeast, is composed of an entrance door with 4-light transom in the left bay and two windows to the left. Two 19th century gable-roofed dormers are symmetrically placed on the second floor. The eave is finished with a box cornice and crown mold. Beaded and tapered rakeboards survive on the gable eaves. The chimney has a corbeled cap with a two-course band that probably was finished with plaster necking at one time. On the rear facade, the roof overhangs approximately four feet and the gable soffits are finished with beaded weatherboards. The fenestration on the rear facade is not symmetrical, with a door in the right bay, two windows to the left, and a small four-light opening at the north end of the facade. This latter opening is of uncertain purpose. It is screwed in place, and lights a horizontal shaft that opens into a large rectangular void in the gable chimney. In the second quarter of the 19th century, probably c. 1840, a major addition was made to the southwest gable of the earlier house. This addition has brick gable walls and frame facades, with a single large chimney on the rear facade. It is narrower than the original house, and is set flush with the front facade. A square brick "tower" on the southwest elevation of the southwest gable appears to be contemporary with the rest of the addition. This addition is six bays long, and consists of center stair hall flanked by an unheated parlor on the northeast side of the hall and a large parlor to the southwest heated by a large flush chimney on the rear wall. A small frame dairy dating to the late 19th century is located to the rear of the house. A row of farm buildings along the northeast side of the driveway includes a heavy timber frame crib 10½ x 22½, and a barn 47½ wide and 30½ deep. Both buildings are constructed of circular sawn timber, and probably date to the third quarter of the 19th century, but are similar in form and construction to much earlier buildings.

Significance: Old Bloomfield is significant as a farmstead that has remained in the same family as a working farm continuously since the 17th century. Old Bloomfield can thus yield information important in the history of a county that over the past two decades is rapidly changing from agrarian to suburban in lifestyle. Old Bloomfield also derives significance for the architectural merit of the house, which was built in two sections. The earliest portion is an exceptional example of an early-18th century vernacular house which includes a number of unusual features such as a cantilevered rear roof, a curious small window and air shaft on the rear facade, and small arched recesses in the cheek walls of the first floor fireplace. The frame addition, dating to c. 1840, is unusual in both form and plan having a six-bay facade with a center hall that is unusually small serving more as a lobby-entrance than a passageway and having tight winder stairs at the rear with no rear door, as is generally found in houses of this period.

Property Name: Old Wye Church

Date Listed: 8/9/1984

Inventory No.: T-55

Location: Wye Mills Easton Road (MD 662), Wye Mills, Talbot County

Description: Old Wye Church is a one-story, gable-roofed, rectangular brick structure originally constructed in 1717-1721, extensively renovated in 1854, and restored in 1947-1949 to its 18th century appearance. The entrance is centered in the west gable, and features a Doric enframement with fluted pilasters supporting a full entablature. A large circular window (added in 1949) is centered in the gable above the entrance, and flanked by a small circular window on either side. The side elevations are four bays wide, defined by shouldered buttresses and holding semicircular-arched 12/16 sash. The main block of the church measures approximately 25' x 50'; a 16' x 18' chancel extends from the east gable. The chancel is one bay wide, with a Palladian window in its gable end. A small c. 1854 shed-roofed sacristy is attached to the south side of the chancel. On the interior, three rows of box pews are disposed according to a plan drawn in 1723. A hanging pulpit is centered on the north wall and is flanked by a lectern and reading desk. In the chancel, the altar rests on an elevated platform behind the altar rail with turned balusters. The ceilings of both areas are arched, and the nave floor is paved with brick. A gallery spans the west end of the nave. Northwest of the church stands a reconstruction of the 1761-1763 Vestry House, on its original foundation. Extensive documentary records, coupled with surviving architectural evidence, guided the 1947-1949 restoration.

Significance: Old Wye Church is significant for its architecture, and for its association with the early development of the Episcopal religion in Maryland. Even counting several ruins, fewer than a dozen 18th century brick churches survive in Maryland to reflect the period 1692-1776 when the Anglican faith was the colony's official, established religion. Old Wye Church is the only church of this period which remains standing in Talbot County (one other structure, White Marsh Church, survives only in ruins). The vestry records for St. Paul's (later Wye) Parish document all phases and aspects of the construction, improvement, maintenance, furnishing, and renovation of Old Wye Church in considerable detail; these sources, and surviving architectural evidence, contributed to the authenticity of the 1947-1949 restoration. The church retains considerable integrity, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of Georgian Anglican architecture in its brick construction (Flemish bond above a chamfered water table, English bond below, with glazed headers highlighting the principal facade and the window arches), semicircular-arched window openings, shouldered buttresses, rectangular plan, and simple massing.

Property Name: Orem's Delight

Date Listed: 3/31/1978

Inventory No.: T-193

Location: Ferry Neck Road, Bellevue, Talbot County

Description: Orem's Delight, a very small dwelling, is one of the few such 18th century structures to have survived without incorporation into a larger dwelling. The house is a 1 1/2-story brick structure, 20½ x 25½ with an interior chimney at the north end. The east facade and north gable are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The east facade has four bays, an entrance door flanked by two windows of equal size and then a tall narrow window in the northernmost bay. The latter is similar to the type of window seen at Cloverfield and Bowlingly, two much grander houses in Queen Anne's County. The openings have been slightly altered, but the closer patterns show the original placement. Above the door is a rubbed segmental arch, similar to that above a small window at Bowlingly. On the north gable is a belt course two bricks wide with two connected diamonds in glazed brick below the wide chimney. On either side of the vertical diamond pattern is a small window with 4-pane sash. Both the south and west sides were laid in Flemish bond without glazing, but portions have been relaid. Both have a stepped watertable. There is shiplap siding in the south gable with two small windows like those in the north gable.

Significance: Architecturally, Orem's Delight is important for several reasons. It possesses many unusual original features, including the fenestration of the main facade, the glazed diamonds on the north gable and the early fireplace. It also has good late-18th century interior detail in the paneling and woodwork. Most significant, perhaps, is the fact that it has survived unchanged into the present. Most people of the 18th century lived in houses of this size, though most were frame rather than brick. Because it was never enlarged, Orem's Delight remains as an example of the space in which the average family lived in 18th century tidewater Maryland.

Property Name: Otwell

Date Listed: 3/15/1982

Inventory No.: T-164

Location: Otwell Road, Trappe Station, Talbot County

Description: The brick house at Otwell is composed of two major parts, the first constructed around 1720-1730, and the other part around 1800-1810. The earliest portion of the building consists of the westerly gambrel roofed structure with a T-shaped plan. At the base of the T, at the east gable end of the earlier part, are appended three small sections with varying roof lines, constructed in the first decade of the 19th century. Beginning with the top of the T (west elevation), the building is three bays long with three windows on the first story and two dormers, asymmetrically placed above. Both the north and south gable ends are two bays deep with two windows on each story and a flush chimney rising between the pairs; on the south gable the pairs of windows are aligned exactly while the north gable windows on the second story are placed slightly closer together than their first story counterparts. Each gable end features, in addition, jack arch lintels over the windows and two symmetrically placed ventilators (grouped openings in the brickwork) on either side of the corbel-capped chimney just under the eaves line. On the east side of the head of the T, flanking the stem, are two dormer windows, the northernmost of which tops a window in the first story. The stem of the T is also three irregular bays wide, with an entrance in the center bay of the north side and two dormers, one above each window. The sash consists of 12/12 panes in the first story fenestration and 6/6 in the dormers and gables. The interior retains the original floor plan but the decorative detailing was extensively restored following a fire in 1958.

Significance: Otwell is architecturally significant for its early 18th century T-shaped plan, quite sophisticated for its 1720-1730 period of construction; most other contemporaneous buildings of similar scale and materials were constructed in an L-plan. The three early 19th century additions are unusual in that they were built concurrently and strung out in a line to simulate the telescope house form popular on the Eastern Shore, although not in descending height. The exterior with its finely detailed brickwork retains a majority of its early 18th century and early 19th century fabric; the interior exemplifies a meticulous mid 20th century reproduction of the original with every attention paid to pre-fire configuration details and materials. Otwell maintains its important water-oriented location amid 37 acres of landscaped hedgerows on the landward (east, northeast) side of the building and continuously cultivated farmland once part of the original 500-acre tract.

Property Name: Oxford Historic District

Date Listed: 12/28/2005

Inventory No.: T-1158

Location: , Oxford, Talbot County

Description: Information available soon.

Significance: Information available soon.

Property Name: Rock Clift

Date Listed: 7/30/1980

Inventory No.: T-329

Location: Discovery Drive, Matthews, Talbot County

Description: Prior to the establishment of the High Banks subdivision, Rock Clift or High Banks house was situated in the middle of vast acres of farmland. Even now, the house is separated from the development by a strip of field so that it retains some of its environment. Rock Clift is a two-story, three-bay brick house with dormers and has a one-story four-bay frame addition that was built in two sections. The brick house, judging from its mantel and trim, appears to date from about the 1780s. The original wing appears to be later, as many of its details are seamed with cut nails. The brick house is laid in Flemish bond with a three-brick belt course on the southwest facade and common bond elsewhere. The southwest facade has an off-center entrance flanked by two windows with 6/6 sash. A one-story shed-roofed porch with turned posts covers all three bays of this facade, but the floor of the porch is missing. Three 6/6 windows light the second story and two pedimented dormers. Containing 6/6 sash light the attic. On the southeast gable is a protruding fireplace at the first story; the chimney flue above this also protrudes until the top of the second story when it steps back several bricks and continues to rise, projecting only slightly, above the roof where it ends with several rows of corbeling. (There is no fireplace on the second floor at this end.) Two small windows flank the chimney in the attic. Part of the northeast facade has been rebuilt; this facade has fenestration similar to that on the southwest, without the dormers. The northwest end has an interior end chimney wider than that at the other end as it accommodates two flues. Two small windows flank the chimney at the attic level. Part of this end is covered by the wing. Attached to the northwest end of the house are the two sections of the frame wing, built at different times. There was a kitchen on the property by 1804; the present building does not appear to date from that early period in its present form. The hyphen was built between 1804 and 1817 and retains a good amount of original detail.

Significance: Rock Clift is an important vernacular structure in the architectural history of Maryland's Eastern Shore. It retains much original and early fabric that is specifically dated through documents. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 for Talbot County lists Rock Clift as unfinished. Also assessed were a shop, kitchen, and smokehouse. The 1804 tax list mentions a new house with separate kitchens while the 1817 list mentions an adjoining kitchen, indicating construction of the hyphen by that date. The house is also interesting as the building form chosen by a man of strong Quaker faith. The austerity and simplicity of the house and its woodwork are reflective of the philosophy of Edward Needles and his sons. The paneling in the dining room, the fabric of the hyphen, and the removal of the stair from the main block to the hyphen are also datable to the ownership of a Quaker, one Robert Kemp. The history of the families who have owned Rock Clift is in itself a picture of life on the Eastern Shore from the 17th century until the present. Information abounds about these people, who became prominent in politics, Friends Meeting, cabinetmaking, and other areas. The Needles, builders of the house, were an unusual family. They converted to Quakerism and freed their slaves at a time when many Eastern Shore Quakers were turning away from the faith and acquiring slaves for the first time. Edward Needles and his sons, Tristram, were cabinetmakers as well as planters. John Needles, Edward's other son, went on to become a well-known cabinetmaker in Baltimore.

Property Name: Sherwood Manor

Date Listed: 4/5/1977

Inventory No.: T-244

Location: Old Claiborne Road, Claiborne, Talbot County

Description: Sherwood is a post-revolutionary brick structure located on a small point of land in Hemmersley Creek, overlooking the Creek on three sides and the Miles River in the distance. In many respects, it is typical of five bay, two story brick structures constructed throughout the Eastern Shore in the latter half of the 18th century. Unlike most of that size, however, it has an unusual pair of inset panels, the size of windows, on both stories of the west gable end, forecasting an architectural element which would become frequent in the latter Federal period (e.g., Holly Hall, Cecil County). The walls of the south facade and west gable are laid in Flemish bond above a cove-molded watertable and English bond below. There is a uniformity in brick color and jointing not found in the common bond of the north facade. Basement windows have segmental arches and vertical-bar grills. All of the windows throughout the house retain original walnut frames, 12/12 sash on the first story and 8/12 on the second story. Bold wrought iron shutter dogs are intact on the first story and cast iron above, indicating the existence of original shutters on the first story only. Walnut was also used for the construction of the original shutters. Unlike the cellar windows, those above the watertable have a 12-inch deep jack arch. Between the first and second stories is a four-brick wide belt course. The original box cornice is still in place with both upper and lower moldings. Two chimneys rise within the gables above a moderately pitched gable roof. On each gable, two four-pane casements light the attic rooms. The north facade of the building has asymmetrical fenestration. West of the center door are two windows on each story, that closest to the center on the second story being a later intrusion, and on the east side of the door is a single window on each story. The original arrangement is identical to Rich Hill, Kent County, with the exception that there is a small window at both landings, Rich Hill having only one at the first landing.

Significance: Sherwood Manor House is located on Hemmersly's Creek on the Miles River, and lies between St. Michaels and Claiborne in Talbot County, Maryland. From 1713 to the present, the property has had at least nineteen owners, the most illustrious being Matthew Tilghman, a patriarch of Maryland. Sherwood, typical of the five-bay, two-story brick houses built during the second half of the 18th century on Maryland's Eastern Shore, also exhibits a few individual features. Its floor plan is slightly altered from the standard, and it has an unusual pair of inset panels on both stories of the west gable end.

Property Name: St. John's Chapel of St. Michael's Parish

Date Listed: 3/30/1973

Inventory No.: T-49

Location: Unionville Road (MD 370), Easton, Talbot County

Description: St. John's Chapel of St. Michael's Parish is a granite Gothic Revival ruin. Similar to other early Gothic Revival chapels built during the second quarter of the 19th century, St. John's is basically a rectangular box with a west tower. It is almost identical to the Episcopal Church at Newark, Delaware, except that the Delaware church is covered with stucco and painted white. This type of church is similar to some New England meeting houses, but here the New England steeples are replaced by a crenelated tower. The windows are pointed and have Gothic sashes. The building measures 35' wide and 50' deep, not including the square crenelated tower protruding from the west facade. There are the remains of a chancel and sacristy on the east end. The windows and doors have lancet arches composed of four pieces of dressed granite. Two plaster panels of the same size and shape as the side windows flank the entrance tower. Above the double doors in the tower is a huge lancet opening, formerly a window, but now filled in with boards. Below the top of the tower and above the arch is a short arcade. At each corner of the structure is a square buttress which extends above the former gable roof. The chapel having been abandoned around 1895 and allowed to deteriorate, few pews, sashes, blinds, etc. have survived. Nevertheless, enough detail remains to effect accurate restoration drawings of the vestibule and nave.

Significance: St. John's Chapel of St. Michael's Parish was the first Gothic Revival granite church constructed in Talbot County, as well as the first on the Eastern Shore. It has survived to date as a ruin.

Property Name: St. Michaels Historic District

Date Listed: 10/9/1986

Inventory No.: T-577

Location: , St. Michaels, Talbot County

Description: The St. Michaels Historic District comprises a cohesive group of residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical buildings dating from the late 18th through early 20th centuries located within St. Michaels, a small town fronting the Miles River in western Talbot County, Maryland. Begun in 1778 as a speculative development for a Liverpool merchant firm, St. Michaels was laid out on a grid plan around a central green; this pattern was retained as the town expanded through the 19th century. The district is primarily characterized by a highly cohesive collection of houses, churches, and commercial buildings reflecting a variety of 19th century periods and styles; a few modest dwellings survive from the late 18th century, and several bungalows reflect the early 20th century expansion of the town. The early development took place in the northern and eastern sections of the district; this area features a diverse collection of Federal-period buildings, including several relatively high-style brick houses, as well as the most extensive concentration of traditional one-room-wide, two-room-deep, 1 1/2 story dwellings surviving on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The western and southern sections of the district were developed in the mid and late 19th century; many of the frame and brick dwellings in these areas conform to traditional plans and forms and express Victorian fashion only through applied ornament, while others are more coherent statements of popular architectural styles. A large number of houses of this period are two stories high with a T- or L-plan and a two-story gallery filling one corner, St. Michaels is distinguished among Eastern Shore towns by the prevalence of this house form. A group of late 19th century storefronts define the commercial center of the town, located at the northern end of Talbot Street. The district also comprises four historic churches, including elaborate examples of High Victorian Gothic and Italianate styles as well as restrained vernacular church buildings. The district retains an unusually high degree of integrity, with notably few intrusions or unsympathetic alterations.

Significance: The St. Michaels Historic District is significant for its association with 18th century town planning in Tidewater Maryland. The district comprises the original 58 lots laid out around a green square in 1778 as a speculative development for a Liverpool merchant firm. Few 18th century town plans in Maryland reserved open space for other than residential use; in the case of St. Michaels, the square was intended to accommodate a Methodist meetinghouse. As St. Michaels grew through the 19th century, the grid pattern was expanded, and the original development remained intact. The district derives additional significance from its architecture, especially the outstanding collection of Federal period brick and frame houses including relatively high-style examples as well as an exceptionally large group of 1 1/2 story, one-room-wide by two-rooms-deep houses; the latter type exemplifies a traditional middle class dwelling form whose distribution in Maryland was limited to the Eastern Shore, and of which few examples survive. Also noteworthy in the domestic architecture of St. Michaels is a group of mid-to-late 19th century houses, two stories high with a T- or L-plan and a two-story gallery filling one corner; this form is characteristic of St. Michaels, and does not occur as extensively in other Eastern Shore towns of the period. Several significant late-19th century commercial buildings and churches complete the largely unbroken streetscapes of the town, and a group of bungalows reflects St. Michaels continued growth into the early 20th century. The Depression of the 1930s interrupted the development of the town, whose economy vacillated with the fortune of the surrounding agricultural enterprises and the Chesapeake Bay seafood industry. A limited amount of post-World War II development took place outside the historic district, and the town is currently enjoying a renaissance with considerable restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings. In comparison with other Eastern Shore towns of the period, St. Michaels retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

Property Name: St. Michaels Mill

Date Listed: 7/15/1982

Inventory No.: T-437

Location: Chew Avenue, St. Michaels, Talbot County

Description: The St. Michaels Mill is a c. 1890 brick mill structure with a large early-20th century frame storage addition, a 1931 shed-roofed brick addition, and a 1934 shed-roofed frame addition. In appearance the mill resembles other industrial buildings of the late 19th century. However, its size more closely resembles that of the grist mills of earlier times on the Eastern Shore. The 12" walls of the building are laid in common bond, with seven courses of stretchers to one course of headers. On the northeast and southwest sides of the structure there is a three-course corbeled cornice. Above the Chew Avenue windows are brick segmental arches; the other windows have wood lintels. The Chew Avenue facade is two bays wide and has a central entrance with diagonal batten double doors. The sill of the doors is located about four feet above grade. On the southwest wall of the old gristmill, between the first and second stories, are four diamond shaped plates of iron for tie rods. The fenestration is a uniform three bays on the basement and first stories, while the second story has only two windows above the central and southeast windows. On the southeast side of the building, jutting out 7'-6" beyond the face of the old brick mill is the brick, two-bay shed-roofed powerhouse. The powerhouse extends over a portion of the bin area; the remainder of the tall portion and the bins are covered with tin as are the other two sides. The interior of the old brick mill is one large space on each story, housing a working complement of late-19th and early-20th century milling equipment.

Significance: The Saint Michaels Mill is historically significant for two reasons. First, in the areas of commerce and industry, the mill was an integral part of the culture of the town. In its 50 years of operation, it provided some steady employment for a small town otherwise dependent on the vagaries of the water. The mill was also the center of a commercial cycle in a tri-county area, as well as an operation whose product, "Just Right Flour", reached many markets. Secondly, the mill, built in 1890, is a good example of small late 19th century industrial architecture on Maryland's Eastern Shore. In addition, the milling equipment is original to the structure, largely intact, and completely operative. The intricate interrelationship of the workings of this old mill and the amazingly good repair in which they are found combine with the solidity and balance of the structure to present an operation whose preservation is of merit. Add these factors to the part that the mill has played in the commercial history of what is now a rapidly changing community, and the importance of insuring the safety of the structure, as well as acknowledging its significance, increases.

Property Name: The Anchorage

Date Listed: 7/30/1974

Inventory No.: T-52

Location: Unionville Road (MD 370), Easton, Talbot County

Description: The Anchorage is a five part house with a large center section and small hyphens and wings. The main house is seven bays wide and 2 1/2 stories high. The projecting clapboard portico is three bays wide and is covered with a two story Greek Revival porch supported by four Doric columns. In the center is a double door flanked by sidelights with muntins forming three diamond patterns. The entire unit is surmounted by a large rectangular fanlight with delicate muntins on each side of the entrance is a 6/6 sash window with two hinged panels beneath each. Above the entrance, on the second floor, is a three-part window. The main house has two bays on each side of the portico, with a window in each bay. Those on the first story have 6/9 sash while the ones on the second story have 4/4 sash and all have louvered shutters. The cornice has some rather nice late Federal gouge work. On the gable roof between the two windows on each side of the portico is a pedimented dormer with pilasters framing the elaborate round-arched window. On each side of the portico is an enclosed one-story porch. On these porches the Flemish Bond brick is painted while on the remainder of this section it is stuccoed. Covering the roof are wood shingles. There is a large chimney at each end of the main house and a third one at the rear of the house near the southwest end. This section, except for the portico, was probably built in the early 19th century, perhaps around 1810, and may incorporate an earlier brick house described in the 1798 Federal Tax Assessment. On each end of the main house is a one-story frame wing connected to the house by a flat-roofed, stuccoed hyphen. Built in the Greek Revival style the wings, as well as the portico on the main house, were probably added during the 1830s. There are two large 6/6 sash windows on the pedimented ends overlooking the river. At the rear of each wing is an inside-end chimney. The brick chimney is exposed below the pediment in the northeast wing. On the side of this same wing is a 6/6 light window. The side of the southwest wing, on the other hand, has a Palladian window. At the rear of the main block is a two story stuccoed wing housing the dining room. On the northeast side of this wing is the modern kitchen addition. The opposite side has a one-story enclosed porch. West of the house is a log smokehouse and a windmill. The smokehouse has board-and-batten siding with clapboards on the gables.

Significance: The Anchorage on the Miles River in Talbot County is unusual in that it underwent a complete metamorphosis after about the first century of its existence. The house first constructed was a small brick one occupied by a succession of people who were in no way greatly different from their neighbors. This state of affairs changed radically, however, after the Lloyds of Wye House, a very prominent family in early Eastern Shore and Maryland history, bought the property in 1831. The Lloyds enlarged the house and one of Governor Edward Lloyd's daughters and her husband went to live in it, thus ranking the once insignificant house among the hospitable country seats of Talbot County.

Property Name: The Old Inn

Date Listed: 3/25/1980

Inventory No.: T-257

Location: Talbot Street, St. Michaels, Talbot County

Description: The Old Inn is located on the southeast corner of South Talbot Street and Mulberry Street in St. Michaels. It is a large brick structure, four bays wide and 2 1/2 stories high, with flush brick chimneys centered at each end of a pitched gable roof. Three 12/6, round-arched gable-roofed dormer windows are symmetrically arranged across the roof, which extends down to cover a two-story porch, which stretches across the entire front, or west, facade. The first floor of the west facade contains transom-topped doors in the north and the second bay from the south end. The two windows are 9/6 sash. On the second floor, 6/6 sash windows are in all bays but the second from the south, which holds a door opening onto the second floor of the porch. All windows have louvered shutters. Numerous additions have been made to the original building. Most significant of these is a small brick wing on the south gable. It is two bays wide and a full two stories high on the front facade, but has a pitched shed roof that slopes back to the rear, so the second floor is actually a small loft with limited head room. The main building dates to the early 19th century, and the brick wing appears to have been added in the second quarter of the 19th century. It has been suggested that the brick wing may pre-date the main building, but architectural evidence clearly demonstrates that this is not the case, and although the wing could have been built at the same time as the larger structure, the brick walls of the two sections are not bonded together, indicating the wing was added later. Much of the rear facade of both sections is now covered by a series of frame additions. These include a two-story rear ell that projects from the north portion of the main building, a one-story addition adjoining the south wall of the ell, and a two-part, one-story addition that projects from the rear wall of the brick wing. The rear ell probably dates to the latter half of the 19th century, while the remaining additions are all more recent and of no architectural significance.

Significance: The Old Inn is a unique combination of form and plan in the architectural history of Maryland's Eastern Shore. Its use as an inn is documented to the mid 19th century, and its floor plans suggest it was used as such from its construction circa 1816. In overall form, the Old Inn is atypical of Tidewater building tradition. Both the four-bay fenestration and the original two-story porches on both facades are features found only in scattered examples on this part of the Shore. This particular example may be unique to this area, however, as it is the only recorded example in which the north gable wall is carried across the ends of the porches. This is a relatively common feature in the counties of Western Maryland, as is the four-bay facade, suggesting the possibility of some tie with that area on the part of the builder. The central hall plan is also of interest. While the side hall, double parlor plan is far more common in Federal townhouses, the central hall plan is found on occasion. The interior of the building retains virtually all of the original trim, including five handsome Federal mantels. Also of interest is the small brick shed-roofed wing on the south gable. This was apparently added at an early date, and according to documentary evidence, was used at one time as a shop. The most unusual feature of this wing is the original pitch of the roof. This is a relatively unusual feature, but is evidently related to a similar wing on the nearby Cannonball House. The interior has been renovated on the first floor, leaving only a few samples of original trim. The ceiling joists are now exposed, although nail holes indicate it was originally plastered. The loft remains almost entirely intact, with all of the trim in place, as well as the early floorboards and chimney stack.

Property Name: The Wilderness

Date Listed: 7/25/1974

Inventory No.: T-149

Location: South Side Island Creek Road, Hampton, Talbot County

Description: The Wilderness, overlooking the Choptank River, was constructed in two periods. The smaller two and one half story, four bay long brick structure is attributed to the 1780-90 period, and the larger portion to around 1815. The walls are laid in Flemish bond and the jack arches of the 1815 portion have reeding around the three pieces of the stone arches. There are 6/6 sash and louvered shutters at the window. The original dentil cornice appears intact. There are three chimney stacks, that on the northwest gable having double chimneys connected by a curtain wall, with pent between for access to the roof. There are two dormers on both portions of the gable roof. Inside the earlier portion, part of the simple woodwork appears original. This portion of the dwelling also possesses some original 9/6 sash. Its floor plan now consists of two rooms, but may originally have been two rooms with center stairhall. The 1815 portion has a typical townhouse plan of the period, with large stair hall having two rooms to the northwest. Separating the hall is an elliptical arch having paneled pilasters and keystone at the top of the arch, the paneling is the same in the window jambs. The stair has turned newels, rectangular balusters, and a wave-like design for the step ends. The chair rail has reeded work in each of the three rooms, however the mantels are antique Adam replacements. Recent additions to the house include a porch, partially enclosed, on the southwest and a small kitchen on the southeast. During the first part of the 20th century, the northeast wall of the earlier portion was moved forward approximately six feet, to create more interior space. At that time the entire structure was painted white. Adjoining the house are two early outbuildings, a smokehouse, and dairy. Not too far distant is a dilapidated quarter.

Significance: The greatest significance of The Wilderness is that it was the home of Daniel Martin, 20th Governor of Maryland. The structure is also an important element in the development of Maryland's domestic architecture.

Property Name: Troth's Fortune

Date Listed: 4/24/1975

Inventory No.: T-50

Location: Easton Preston Road (MD 331), Easton, Talbot County

Description: Troth's Fortune is one of the notable small dwellings of Talbot County, Maryland. Like many of Maryland's early farm houses, it has a gambrel roof, but it differs from others in that it has a stair tower and a richly detailed interior. It is a 3 bay long brick structure with two 20th century frame wings on the northeast. Its principal facade, facing southeast to the Choptank River, is brightened by the glazed headers used in its Flemish bond brickwork. It is further detailed by a chamfered watertable with English bond beneath and two segmentally arched basement windows. Both windows of the facade have 12/12 sash, and the six-panel door has paneled jambs and trim on the outside of the brick. Three shed roof dormer windows have 6/6 sash. The chimney on the southwest is contained partly within--partly without the gable; both chimneys have caps with plaster bands. The southwest gable possessed 4 small windows extended to light the closets within. Those on the southeast side retain their original frames and have internal shutters only; the other two have had their frames removed and the gaps filled with brick. English bond is seen both above and below the watertable. Common bond, with 3 rows of stretchers to 1 row of headers is employed in the northwest facade and northeast gable, as well as in the tower. A watertable brick is lacking on the northeast gable, and in place of the chamfered brick, the other two sides are a simple stepped brick. A door and window are located west of the stair tower on the northwest side of the house; the frame of the window appearing original. One window is located northeast of the tower and one in the gable roofed tower itself. One dormer is located on each side of the asymmetrically placed tower. The interior consists of two rooms, generally classified as the hall and parlor plan. The stair tower opens directly into the hall. Raised paneling is original to the fireplace wall and the wainscoting of the remaining three walls. Above the 3 centered arch fireplace are 3 tiers of horizontal panels; the lower consisting of a pair of panels conforming to the curve of the arch, and the other two being single horizontal panels. Flanking the fireplace are fluted pilasters on recessed panel pedestals. Series of 5 raised panels surrounds the doors. The bolection chairrail continues across the paneling and doors in typical early Georgian style. Raised paneling on the protruding fireplace wall in the parlor boasts a large bolection molding around the fireplace and two panels of cupboard doors above flanked by a single panel and crowned by a single narrow horizontal panel. Originally, the second floor plan consisted of a hall, with one room on each side and a smaller room between. When the wing was added, the parlor chamber was converted into a bath, corridor, and dressing room. The hall chamber possesses a small fireplace with walls of raised paneling housing two closets, as below. A plaster wall separates the hall chamber from the other rooms, but other walls on the second floor are of vertical beaded boards. Flooring on the second story is original.

Significance: Troth's Fortune, probably built between the years 1686 and 1710 (according to the documentary evidence) is a well-preserved example of late 17th century Maryland vernacular architecture. William (I) Troth bought a tract of 300 acres called Acton in 1686 on which he built the house today known (erroneously) as Troth's Fortune. Its gambrel roof, 1 1/2 story height, and two room width make this house typical of the 1680s and 1690s in tidewater Maryland. Although it may seem small by today's standards, its two good-sized rooms on the first floor and three small rooms upstairs made it twice the size of the numerous less wealthy planters' houses. The unusual feature of the medieval-style stair tower on the rear facade and the detailed c. 1720s woodwork of the interior give Troth's Fortune an individuality which adds much to the interest of the house. In addition to its architectural importance, Troth's Fortune provides a clear view of two aspects of the economic and religious life of colonial Talbot County. William (I) Troth, the builder of the house, was a member of that small class of colonial planters who combined agriculture with business and trade to make a living considerably above that of the average planter. He was also a member of the Society of Friends, a religious group which became particularly large and well established in Talbot County.

Property Name: Victorian Corn Cribs

Date Listed: 1/11/1976

Inventory No.: T-473

Location: Doncaster Road, Doncaster, Talbot County

Description: The interesting feature about the Victorian Corn Cribs near St. Michaels is the elaborate tracery along the eaves and bargeboards. The two cribs are connected by a low, rough shed. In the front end of each structure are two doors, one directly above the other, each with large, iron strap hinges. The buildings are constructed of vertical boards with horizontal boards in the gables. At the corners of the eaves are turned pendants. At the peak of the front and rear gables of both buildings is a wooden finial supported by carved brackets. The corn cribs were moved from their original site on the north side of U.S. Route 13, about two miles east of Westover, in Somerset County, to their present Talbot County site in June 1975. The tracery on the cribs is reflective of that on the Victorian-style house which stood on the Somerset County property.

Significance: These 19th century corn cribs are architecturally significant for two reasons. First, they represent a type of outbuilding which is becoming exceedingly rare, and second, they illustrate by the tracery along the eaves and bargeboards the strong influence of the Gothic style of architecture during the Victorian era.

Property Name: Wye House

Date Listed: 5/10/1970

Inventory No.: T-54

Location: Bruffs Island Road, Copperville, Talbot County

Description: Wye House and its accompanying outbuildings stand at the end of a long tree-lined lane and circular drive. The main house, a seven-part late-18th and 19th century Georgian and Federal style dwelling is comprised of a tall two-story gable-front central block with two flanking lower two-story gable-front pavilions, two connecting one-story hyphens, and two one-story large end-units. The center block and pavilions are topped by wide low-pitched gable roofs which are brought out to the main facades as smooth boarded pediments and treated as classical temple motifs. The tympanum of both facades of the central block contain a large lunette window. These pediments are framed by four tall chimneys, two located on either side of the main house. The one-story hyphens, each containing one room and a narrow passageway, are covered by pent roofs which cannot be seen from the south or front side of the house. The two corresponding one-story end units have hipped roofs and their ridge poles parallel the long axis. Of frame construction, the walls are brick nogged and covered on the exterior by clapboards. The central block is five bays wide, the pavilions and end units are each two, and the hyphens one bay wide. The corners of the main block have broad unfluted colossal pilasters and those of the pavilions, narrow unfluted colossal pilasters. Small modillions embellish the main cornices as well as the pediments of the central block. First floor windows of the main house have 9/6 light sash and those above, 6/6 sash. All windows have exterior louvered shutters. The center door of the south (front) facade has a fanlight under a broken pediment and sidelights. The door is flanked by engaged Doric columns and Doric pilasters appear outside the sidelights. The entranceway is sheltered by a small one-story Palladian portico, added about 1799, with four slender columns. Above this is a tripartite window with pilasters. The rear (north) elevation of the central block has a one-story covered porch extending across its entire front. This long veranda has jalousies on the sides, six fluted columns with delicate palm-leaf capitals in front, and a slender balustrade on the roof. Added in 1799, the north porch is Early Federal or Republican in style. In the period 1830-60, the door in the north elevation of each hyphen was retrimmed in the Greek Revival style and their pent roofs were extended out to cover these entries, but pitched at a lower angle, thereby giving the effect of a flattened half-gambrel. In 1914 the two pavilions had their gable roofs raised about a foot and a half to elevate the ceilings in the second floor bedrooms and also to raise the original 3/3 light sash second story windows above the 6/6 windows at the first floor level. At the north end of a grass lawn north of the house is the orangery, a brick structure with a 2-story 4-bay hip-roofed main block with flanking hip-roofed wings. Other outbuildings include an early-19th century gable-front frame dairy, a two-part frame smokehouse, a 20th century garage, a mid-19th century carriage house, and an early- to mid-18th century 1 1/2-story Flemish bond brick dwelling commonly referred to as the Captain's House. Located farther from the domestic buildings is an early-19th century frame tenant house, a mid- to late-19th century barn, three late-19th century corn cribs, and two tenant houses.

Significance: Wye House, built in 1781-84 and achieving its final form by 1799, is an outstanding example of a large Southern frame plantation house. Possibly designed by Robert Key, architect and carpenter of Annapolis, Wye House is a seven-part "Roman Country House" composition and it illustrates the transition in style from late Georgian to Early Federal architecture. The orangery still contains a rare example of an original 18th century heating system (hot air duct system). The additional buildings that accompany Wye House include rare and important examples of domestic and farm-related structures that contribute significantly to the historic and architectural qualities of the property as well. As a group they form one of the rarest collections of 18th, 19th, and 20th century buildings in the state.

Property Name: Wye Mill

Date Listed: 4/9/1985

Inventory No.: T-51

Location: Wye Mills Centreville Road/Wye Mills Easton Road (MD 662), Wye Mills, Queen Annes County

Description: Wye Mill, one of the earliest industrial sites on the Eastern Shore in continuous use, dates from the mid 18th century. It is a small frame waterpowered, grist mill, with an early-20th century 20' diameter iron overshot wheel, manufactured by the Fitz Water Wheel Company of Hanover, Pennsylvania. The wheel is located on the south side of the building and the mill is built on a bank so that the foundation on its west side is a full story. It is four bays long and two bays deep. Entrances are located on the east, north, and west elevations and the windows all have 6/6 sash. The shingle roof, siding, and foundation walls were renewed in 1953. The walls are covered with redwood siding replacing the 18th century cypress beveled siding (samples of which survive in the attic), and the wooden steps and stoop are reconstructions. A mill race runs from an earthen dam, installed in the 1950s by the Game and Inland Fish Commission, through a conduit wheel. The mill retains nearly all of its late-19th and early-20th century equipment including French burr stone, American midget roller mill, sifters, bolters, grain hoppers and flour cleaning machines. Wye Mill is virtually unchanged in its attempt to keep up with milling technology for the last 200 years with those parts of the machinery or building which were worn out, repaired, or replaced as efficient operation demanded.

Significance: Wye Mill is significant for its association with the development of the grist milling industry on Maryland's Eastern Shore from the mid 18th century through the early years of the 20th. A grist mill has existed on this site since the 1680s; the present building, constructed in the mid 18th century, retains structural features characteristic of that period including tilted-false-plate roof construction and a Dutch batten door, and houses a virtual museum of 19th and early-20th century grist milling machinery reflecting the evolution of the industry, and of the structure, during more than 200 years of nearly continuous use. Wye Mill is the oldest grist mill on the Eastern Shore, and probably the oldest in the state of Maryland.

Property Name: Wye Town Farm House

Date Listed: 12/16/1982

Inventory No.: T-89

Location: Bruffs Island Road, Meeting House Corner, Talbot County

Description: The house at Wye Town Farm, overlooking Woodland Creek, is of brick construction, 1 1/2 stories high and two rooms deep with a small one-story brick kitchen on the east gable. A two-story addition was made to the west gable in the 20th century. The original brick house is now three bays wide on each facade, but has had several windows added to allow more light to the first floor rooms. The south or water facade is laid in three-course American bond with no watertable. There is an original door opening in the center bay, flanked by a single 20th century 6/6 window on each side. A single 6/6 gable-roofed dormer is centered on the second floor. The eave is enclosed with a rebuilt box cornice. The bed mold of the cornice and the door frame and architrave appear to be early. The west gable is completely covered by the modern addition, but it seems likely that the doors which now lead to the first floor of the addition were originally windows. The east gable is partially covered by the small kitchen wing. The brickwork on this side is also laid in three course bond. A flush brick chimney is centered on the gable, serving two corner fireplaces on the first floor. Two small 6/6 windows flank the chimney in the upper gable. The gable eaves are finished with beaded and tapered rakeboards. On the north or land facade, there is a center door flanked by 6/6 windows. The west window was added in the 20th century. There is a single 6/6 gable-roofed dormer on the second floor. The brickwork and cornice match the water facade. A small frame outbuilding to the south of the house, probably originally served as a dairy. To the northwest of the house there is a 20th century barn and associated modern small farm buildings.

Significance: The significance of the house on Wye Town Farm is derived from the original section of the house which dates from about 1800. This section has a relatively unusual example of a house form found only rarely on the Eastern Shore consisting of a two room plan with the rooms arranged back-to-back. A shared chimney on the east gable served corner fireplaces in each room. This plan has been found in five buildings in nearby Queen Anne's County, and can also be observed in a series of small "mariners' cottages" in the nearby community of St. Michaels. The relatively plain exterior appearance of this particular building belies an interior that retains much of the original detailing, including a handsome Federal mantel, molded two piece chairrail, baseboard, and architrave trim.